

# CONGRESS GETS BEHIND WILSON AND ARMY PLAN IS NOW PUSHED

Publication of Garrison Correspondence Places President in High Favor With Statesmen.

## NATIONAL GUARD TO BE FULLY FEDERALIZED

All members of Organization May Be Drafted for Service at Any Time Country Needs Them Abroad.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Washington, Feb. 11.—A new note of harmony and co-operation on national defense problems was struck in the house military committee today as a direct result of the resignation of Secretary Garrison of the war department. It found expression in the adoption of a resolution declaring the committee's appreciation of the confidence President Wilson reposed in it and in the senate committee, as disclosed in his correspondence with Mr. Garrison.

The nonpartisan character of the feeling was emphasized by the fact that the resolution was offered by Representative Kahn, of California, ranking republican member of the committee.

Members of both the congressional committees declared that the war secretary's withdrawal had brought out sharply the president's desire that congress should work out its army problems in the light of its own best judgment, despite his personal preference for the continental army scheme advocated by Mr. Garrison.

The army war college, the net result, they agreed, was a clarification of the congressional atmosphere and the assurance of support for the bills that will be drafted from elements of both the democratic and republican side that had heretofore been counted against the measures.

In substance, it is believed the bills will represent an effort to make effective virtually all of the plans for the war department with the exception that federalization of the national guard will be sought as a substitute for the continental army plan.

Final steps towards beginning the draft of the measures were taken today by both house and senate committees. Both will take up the work Monday and it is planned to hold all day sessions to expedite the business of the two houses will permit. The house committee brought to a close today public hearings on army plans.

Compromise Likely.

Present indications are that the house bill will lay its stress upon provisions designed to federalize the national guard while the senate committee's main effort will go into the regular army angles of preparedness plans. The final measures sent to the president for his signature will be a compromise, it is thought, each house being willing to accept the element of the other to a large extent in its own particular field.

The house bill, it is expected, will provide for payment of national guardsmen who comply with all regulations laid down by congress on a basis sufficiently liberal to insure enlistment of approximately 100,000 men, the ultimate size of the proposed continental army. To make certain the availability for federal use in time of war or great emergency of all men who participate in this payment, the plan contemplates authorizing the president to draft them into a volunteer army.

Constitutional Authority.

Members of the committee are virtually unanimous in the opinion that congress has full constitutional authority to enact such measures and that it can be formulated as to withstand any attack through the courts. The system of regulation contemplated is of a broad character, designed to provide for the training and discipline of the guardsmen in peace time in a way that will insure efficient organizations for volunteer war service. Only the administration of the law would be left with the war department. It is proposed also to provide under these regulations for the coordination of enlistment periods, physical standards, and the examinations which officers appointed by state authorities must pass for an adequate reserve system for the guard and for standardized method of recruiting to

## THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Denver, Feb. 11.—New Mexico: Saturday and Sunday fair; cooler Saturday.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.  
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:  
Maximum temperature, 70 degrees; minimum, 25 degrees; range, 47 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 43 degrees; south wind; clear.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.  
Yesterday.  
\$26,518.88.

fill up the wastage of regiments sent to the front.

Special Work to Be Done.  
Provision also will be made under which the quota of troops to be furnished by each state and the proportions of artillery, cavalry, engineers, signal corps and other special service troops would be determined by the war department. Special federal appropriations will be proposed for the maintenance of these more costly special arm troops by the states.

The situation in the senate committee is not so well established as indicated, however, that its legislation for the regular army will include substantially all of the plans of the war college as to organization and that it will be accompanied by a regular army reserve act designed to build up and maintain a force with the colors in numbers to the force with the colors. Short enlistments with the colors and the discharge into the reserve of any man found efficient by his officers at the end of a year's training undoubtedly will be among the plans proposed to accomplish this end.

Bigger Standing Army.  
As to the size of the standing army, the men with the colors, it is indicated that the senate bill will exceed the increase of 40,000 men asked by Secretary Garrison and many senators will urge the full 250,000 total strength sought by the war college. The chairman has prepared a bill carrying out the plan of 1912, divided by the war college, and which would provide a force with the colors of approximately 200,000 men.

It was over this plan that Secretary Garrison and Senator Chandler, of New York, had a sharp disagreement last year. The chairman of the senate committee desired then that the war department urge a complete reorganization of the army as suggested by the plan of 1912. Secretary Garrison, however, presented a series of bills designed to strengthen what he conceived to be the weakest spots in the army and held that these should be enacted to be followed gradually by other bills to carry out the full plan.

House May Accept Plan.  
It was reported without definite authority tonight that the house would be willing to accept the senate's regular army plans even on a basis of 200,000 men with the colors, provided the national guard federalization plans went through.

In addition to plans already outlined, it is now thought there will be provided in the bills proposed or in companion measures a definite plan for industrial mobilization in time of war behind the fighting lines. Reserves of civilian aids to military operations such as railroad men, automobile drivers and mechanics, telegraphers, telephone engineers and operators and the thousand and one men of other civil occupations necessary to an army will be formed, the task being made easier by the fact that enlisting will be all that is necessary, the men being in constant training in peace times in the very duties they would be called upon to perform in war.

## GAS EXPLOSION ENTOMBS OVER TWENTY MINERS

One Man Is Killed, Three Are Known to Be Seriously Injured; Rescue Work Is Progressing Rapidly.

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### 16 MEN ARE REPORTED KILLED IN MINE

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Indiana, Pa., Feb. 11.—Sixteen men are reported to have been killed, four others injured and about eight more entombed by an explosion of gas late today in mine No. 2 of the Jefferson and Clearfield coal and iron company at Ernest, six miles from here. James McGuire, aged 39, one of the rescuers, who was overcome by gas and was brought here late tonight, said that before he left sixteen bodies were brought to the surface. One body, that of George Bush, Jr., a mine motorman, was discovered earlier. More than 100 rescuers are working in rescue to reach the entombed men.

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### THE DAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE.

Considered Nicaraguan treaty in executive session.  
Military affairs committee decided to begin preparation of army bill Monday.  
Sub-committee investigating nomination of Louis D. Brandeis to supreme bench decided to subpoena Charles S. Mellen.  
Opponents of Nicaraguan treaty virtually conceded victory to administration advocates of ratification. Adjourned at 4:46 p. m. until noon Saturday.

HOUSE.

General debate on the postoffice appropriation bill resumed.  
Naval and military affairs committee continued hearings on the national defense.  
Military committee concluded hearings on army increase bills.  
Hearings on administration bill (purchase bill) continued before merchant marine committee.  
Adjourned at 5:22 p. m. until noon Saturday.

# UNCLE SAM HAS GRAVE PROBLEM AHEAD; ALLIES MUCH ANGERED

Entente Powers Say to Treat Armed Merchantmen Coming to U. S. Ports as Warships Would Be Unneutral.

## GENERAL BOYCOTT OF THIS COUNTRY LIKELY

Washington Takes German View Regarding Right of Submarine to Strike Enemy Without Warning.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Washington, Feb. 11.—Diplomatic negotiations of various character will confront the United States as the result of the expected intention of the German and Austrian governments to treat armed merchant ships of the entente allies as war vessels after February 25.

Apparently it is certain, if the temper of the allied governments can be judged by the feelings of their diplomatic representatives here, that any attempt by the United States to change the present rule permitting the use of American ports in the event of naval warfare for defensive purposes will be met by a strong protest. Correspondence also is likely to follow if the United States assumes a position which coincides with that of Germany and Austria regarding the right of submarines to sink armed ships without warning.

On the other hand the United States itself may take the initiative should the entente allies impose a virtual boycott of American ports in the event of this government deciding that armed merchant ships entering American waters are ships of war, and therefore subject to internment.

Wait Formal Texts.

The definite attitude of the United States toward the stated intention of Germany and Austria will be determined after the formal text of the notes which have been handed to Ambassador Gerard and Ambassador Penfield, are received from Berlin and Vienna. Once the texts are before officials here it is believed the position of this government quickly will be defined. Only eighteen days remain before German and Austrian submarine commanders will start to put their new instructions into operation.

The view of at least some of the representatives of the entente allies here is that any change made in the rule bearing on submarine warfare during the war would be an unneutral act. The governments are represented as not being prepared to admit that there has been any change in the conditions of naval warfare which would warrant merchant ships armed for defensive purposes being characterized as warships.

Problem Complicated.

In Toulon's quarters, however, it is contended that merchant ships armed for defensive purposes are really armed for resistance, and that merchant ships have no right to resist. Moreover, it is claimed by Germany that it is impossible to adhere to the principle of warning merchant ships in the event of naval warfare. The United States, should they be armed, a single shell of small caliber being sufficient to sink any submarine vessel. It is admitted submarines have a right to stop enemy armed merchantmen.

American officials seem inclined to the view that the contentions of the German and Austrian governments are well founded, and from several quarters today came the information that the United States might want its nationals to remain off merchant ships that are armed. This is what was said in German circles, was precisely what the German and Austrian governments have been aiming to achieve.

Moral Not Permitted Boycott.

The possibility of the entente allies putting into effect a practical boycott of American ports was widely discussed in official circles during the day. It has been intimated that the government has decided to only a sufficient number of their unarmed ships to enter American ports to take away merchandise and goods consigned to themselves. It was admitted in high official quarters that should such a plan be put into effect, action of some kind might have to be taken. Information obtained from persons in a position to be familiar with the affairs of the entente allies is to the effect that the suggestions of a boycott of American ports, in the event of a blockade, are not being seriously considered. The German government regarding the disarming of merchantmen will be answered unfavorably. It is contended that such suggestions lack regularity and the governments are reported as feeling satisfied that the German press cannot be confined under the terms of the memorandum to unwarranted attacks upon armed merchantmen. It was intimated in one quarter that the notice of the German and Austrian governments was intended to mark indiscriminate and wholesale attacks by submarines.

## TADDYTIN SUDDENLY BECAME GOOD INDIAN

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 11.—Taddytin the Navajo brave shot to death by a policeman, was prevented from slaying the officer only through the failure of the Indian's revolver to fire after he pulled the trigger three times, according to a dispatch today from Flagstaff, Ariz., where an Indian runner arrived with three letters from Walter Runke, Indian agent at Tuba City.

# SEVERE BATTLES ON SLAV FRONT; FRENCH ATTACK GERMAN LINES

Heavy Artillery Engagements Between Italians and Austrians Bring No Unusual Results, to Either Side.

## RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURKS IN CAUCASUS

British Force Again Fails in Attempt to Reach Kut-el-Amara, According to Constantinople Report.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Except for the Artois region of France and the Volhynia and Galicia sections of the Russian line, the inactivity that has prevailed for several days continues.

The Italians and Austrians are keeping up their artillery duels on the Austro-Italian front despite the heavy snows in the mountain regions and here and there delivering infantry attacks against each other, but without appreciable results. In Albania the Austro-Hungarians have occupied Thierana, a short distance to the northeast of the port of Durazzo, and also dominating heights in that region.

Russians Drive Turks.

Petrograd 8:35.—The Russians in their operation against the Turks continue to make progress and that all attempts by the Ottomans to assume an offensive are being put down by the Russian force. Bombardment of the Turkish positions on the Black sea coast is being kept up by Russian torpedo craft. On the other hand, Constantinople asserts that in the fighting between the Turks and the British in Mesopotamia, the British attempted an advance from the right bank of the Tigris but were compelled to retreat to their old positions.

Hard fighting still is in progress around Vimy, where the French are endeavoring to recapture positions taken from them recently by the Germans. Berlin reports that four French attacks in this region have

## A NON-PARTISAN TICKET

The time has come when the citizens of Albuquerque—the men who are not trying to get office either for themselves or for their friends—the men who have no axes to grind—should demand a radical change in the method of electing their officials.

The city of Albuquerque is a big corporation doing business on a capital of eighteen million dollars. There is no more reason why its mayor and councilmen should be chosen on political grounds than why the president and directors of a bank should be elected because they are republicans or democrats.

For some years the government of the city has been one of inefficiency—almost of imbecility. The fault has not been so much with the men who composed the administration as with the fundamental vice of the system itself. Playing for political advantage has been the chief aim of these close circles. When the reason why its mayor and councilmen should be chosen on political grounds than why the president and directors of a bank should be elected because they are republicans or democrats.

There is a strong popular demand in Albuquerque for something like the commission form of government. Whether such a step is wise at this time is a matter for calm and unselfish consideration. But there can be no doubt that the time has passed when party politics should have any part in the selection of our officials.

The Journal is unqualifiedly in favor of the election of a non-partisan ticket in the approaching city election. It cares not whether the men named on that ticket are republicans, democrats, socialists or prohibitionists, just so long as they are patriotic, efficient men willing to give their time and their best efforts to the interests of the city.

been put down and also that a similar offensive with a like purpose to the south of the Somme resulted in failure.

Artillery Battles Constant.

The French, however, have been active with their artillery at various points and have caused considerable damage to German positions. In the Riga section of the Russian front artillery duels have been in progress. In Volynia, near Tchemerino, the Russians have repulsed Tzouk counter-attacks and to the north-west of Tarnopol have held a strategic post despite an attack of numerous superior forces of Austrians.

Official denial is made in London of a claim by Berlin that German torpedo boats sank off the Dogger Bank a British cruiser and torpedoed another boat of this class. The British denials indicate that it was one of four mine sweeping vessels that was sunk. The Belgian legation in London brands as untrue a report that Belgium recently made peace proposals to Germany.

## NITRATE SUPPLY OF COUNTRY ABUNDANT

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Washington, Feb. 11.—How the United States could manufacture its own nitrate essential to gunpowder by electricity from available streams, if the country should be cut off from its present supply in Chile, was explained to the house military committee today by President Washington of the American Cyanide company. Eighteen months would elapse in plant construction before the manufacture of nitrate could be begun. Feasible water power sites, he said, were on the Columbia river, in Oregon and at Mussel Shoals, Ala. Should the cyanide industry be developed in this country, Mr. Washington estimated that the present annual fertilizer bill of \$175,000,000 paid by American farmers would be cut in half.

# UNITED STATES HAS NOT TRIED TO HUMILIATE GERMAN EMPIRE

Secretary Lansing, Chairman Stone and Ford and Vice President Marshall Issue Important Statements.

## CORRECTS IMPRESSION OF THE CHANCELLOR

No Terms Have Been Stated From Washington Which Any Power Might Not Willingly Agree To.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Washington, Feb. 11.—Secretary Lansing, in a statement issued here by the Wolff bureau, a semi-official German news agency, for publication in Germany, declares that the United States has asked nothing of Germany during the course of the Lusitania negotiations which could not with honor and dignity be complied with. The statement was sought as a reply to an interview with the German imperial chancellor, widely published in this country, in which it was contended that to insist the recovery of the "Lusitania" would impose an "impossible humiliation" upon Germany.

Expressions similar to that of Mr. Lansing were obtained from Chairman Stone, of the senate committee on foreign relations; Chairman Flood of the house committee on foreign affairs, and Vice President Marshall.

Secretary Lansing's views were set forth as follows:

Nothing Humiliating.

When Secretary of State Lansing's attention was called to the interview purporting to have been given by the German chancellor he said that while he disliked to comment on press dispatches of this sort, his authoritative character seemed to require it in order that a wrong impression might be corrected. It was pointed out that he was at a loss to understand what the chancellor meant by the requirements of this government being an "impossible humiliation."

He said that nothing had been asked of Germany which was not reason-

# MISSIONARY WORK FOR LATIN-AMERICA

Panama, Feb. 11.—A comprehensive survey of all Latin-American for future occupation for missionary work was made today in addresses by speakers for both Latin-America and the United States at the second day's session of the congress on religious work in Latin-America which had under discussion the subject, "Survey and Occupation."

The attitude of a majority of the delegates was voiced by Dr. Allan D. Daugherty, of Philadelphia, who declared that in view of the interest taken in the United States in Latin-American affairs commercially, business and religion should march hand in hand. Out of this he said would arise a true Latin-Americanism which would be helpful to both sections of the western hemisphere.

Other speakers delivered addresses along similar lines, notably the Rev. H. C. Tucker, of New York, who made a strong plea for action with among the Indians throughout the Americas. The Indians, he said, had been despoiled ruthlessly by the fathers of both Latin and Anglo-Saxon.

DEFENSE IN MEYER CASE HAS INNING

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Whitefish, Mont., Feb. 11.—After a gun expert had testified today that the bullet found in the brain of Ethel Meyer was too light in weight to have come from the .38 caliber revolver that lay by her side, the defense began its inming in the trial of Mrs. Ida Meyer, charged with complicity in the murder of her 20-year-old daughter.

It was the expert evidence the defense attacked first by putting on the stand Walter Dimick, a local physician, defendant, who said he once owned the revolver. He testified he had whittled down a bullet in one cartridge and that he left the revolver, the cut-down cartridge and several others at the Meyer home three years ago. John Summerville, member of the coroner's jury, testified he was able to work the revolver after several efforts. He said he examined Ethel Meyer's hand and wrist and found them well muscled.

Several witnesses testified Ethel Meyer's health was bad and Wilma Meyer, daughter of the defendant, said Ethel Meyer once "threatened to do something desperate" unless her health improved.

SON AND PAL CHARGED WITH FATHER'S MURDER

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) Greenville, Pa., Feb. 11.—Fred Christy, aged 17, son of John W. Christy, wealthy farmer, whose body was found at the bottom of an abandoned mine shaft near this town yesterday, and Fay Etzweiler, aged 20, were arrested here today charged with the murder of Christy. According to the authorities, Christy confessed his part in the crime, saying he gave Etzweiler \$50 to fire the shot which caused his father's death.

Robbery was the motive for the crime, according to the police. After the boys had been given a hearing late today they were hurriedly taken to Mercer, twenty miles distant, owing to fears of possible violence.

## SUFFRAGISTS TO MAKE HARD FIGHT FOR AMENDMENT

Women Have \$60,000 and Propose to Make Congressmen Vote With Them or Battle in Their Districts.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE) New York, Feb. 11.—The first of a series of conferences by means of which suffragists plan to organize the country geographically to unify their campaign in support of the Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment was held here today. Delegates were present from New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland and New York.

Plans were made for raising funds for sending organizers into the states where women already have the vote. The purpose of this effort, it was explained, was for all the voters to urge their senators and representatives to support the proposed amendment in congress. About \$2,000 was pledged, bringing the eastern campaign fund for this movement up to \$60,000.

At the meeting today the Congressional Union for Women Suffrage organized a new campaign to urge all the senators and representatives to support the proposed amendment. Campaigns will be waged against their reelection if they fail to support the amendment.

Booker Washington Praised.

New York, Feb. 11.—Tributes to the memory and achievements of the late Booker T. Washington were paid by leaders in negro educational work at night at Carnegie hall under the auspices of the Tuskegee institute, which Washington established, Hampton institute, and the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. A resolution which was adopted at the memorial meeting held last night at Carnegie hall under the auspices of the Tuskegee institute, which Washington established, Hampton institute, and the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. A resolution which was adopted at the memorial meeting held last night at Carnegie hall under the auspices of the Tuskegee institute, which Washington established, Hampton institute, and the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. A resolution which was adopted at the memorial meeting held last night at Carnegie hall under the auspices of the Tuskegee institute, which Washington established, Hampton institute, and the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes.

# BILL DRAFTED WOULD REMOVE TARIFF MAKING FROM POLITICS

Congressman Frank E. Doremus Introduces Measure in Harmony With Ideas of President Wilson.

## NON-PARTISAN BOARD IS PROVIDED FOR

Satisfactory Method of Meeting Foreign Commercial Raids Is Devised, in Opinion of Michigan Statesman.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL) Washington, Feb. 11.—For the first time in the history of American politics a sane and intelligent attempt is to be made to "take the tariff out of politics" and give American business and industrial life assurance from the violent and upsetting fluctuations of a tax rate fixed through partisan ship.

The author of the movement is Representative Frank E. Doremus of Michigan, chairman of the democratic national congressional committee. In a bill introduced by him he proposes to establish a tariff commission, as nearly nonpartisan as possible, for the investigation of facts and in the same measure he clothes the federal trade commission with power to fix rates within certain constitutional limitations to be laid down by congress.

Students of the tariff in both political parties declare Mr. Doremus to be a pioneer in a direction entitling him to the support of all who react to the evils of using the tariff as political football. It is asserted that business men of whatever political affiliation will stand by the Doremus bill to a man when once they come to understand its aims and purposes.

Must Block Commercial Raid.

"It is not altogether a new idea with me," said Mr. Doremus. "I voted for a tariff commission in the sixtieth congress. I regarded it as desirable at that time, but now, with the European war threatening to end with a commercial raid on the United States, I believe it imperative. We must have a flexible and readily adjustable balance against such a raid. If we do not, we shall be the victims of our own incapacity."

"The federal trade commission already has powers qualifying it to handle some phases of a raid from Europe. Therefore, I believe it to be a feasible balance against such a raid. If the tariff is to be one of the weapons, then, under proper safeguards and limitations, this weapon also should be placed in the hands of that commission."

"Again I have in mind the deadly blight which a good revision of the tariff casts upon all our activities. For six months to a year everything stands still. Washington awakens with business men who come here to try to influence the tax rate for one or another. Their anxiety in many cases is excessive."

Wants Stabilizing Device.

"What I am seeking is a general governor or equalizer by means of which we shall be protected against violent extremes of taxation. As it is now with the tariff an ever-present issue between the parties no longer does a party return its power after being out than it assumes congress in extra session for the purpose of overhauling the tariff from top to bottom. And from the moment the control of the government changes until the revision of the tariff is completed the business is stagnant. That I regard the greatest evil connected with tariff issue."

"My plan is to have congress do no more than lay down the general limitations within which the tax rate shall fluctuate. Let it be to govern. Then let the federal trade commission, using the facts brought to it by commission, place the rates at the point where they will do the people of the United States the most good and least harm for the benefit of the government."

Would Give Weapon Needed.

"A sudden onslaught from a foreign source, intended to wipe out an American industry, then would have to meet the intelligent attention of all the weapons, including a flexible tax rate. If, by reason of a British, French or German export bounty, the flexible tax rate proves insufficient to check the invasion, then the commission can invoke the reserve tonnage and can use the one which will prove the best and will not have to use a 13-inch rifle to kill a sparrow."

Dr. Doremus bill calls for a tariff commission to be composed of five members, no more than three to be of the same political party. The term of office is to be ten years and the salary \$10,000 a year.

Commission's Duties Defined.

The duties of the commission are laid down in the second section of the bill in the following language: "To investigate in connection and in co-operation with the federal trade commission the possibilities of establishing new industries in the United States and to recommend to the congress the encouragement of new industries in all cases where neutral conditions, in the judgment of the commission, justify the belief that such industries can be maintained and developed in the United States. (This refers to such enterprises as the manufacture of dyestuffs.)